

Affordable Care Act Milestones for America's Small Businesses

2010 - The Affordable Care Act Becomes Law

- Many small businesses become eligible for a tax credit worth up to 35% of the employer's contribution to the employees' health insurance (up to 25% for tax-exempts) to help them provide insurance benefits.
- A new Patient's Bill of Rights goes into effect, addressing the worst abuses of the insurance industry.

2011 - The Affordable Care Act Holds Insurance Companies Accountable

- To ensure premium dollars are spent primarily on medical care, the law's "80/20" rule requires that at least 80% of premium dollars collected by insurance companies must be spent on benefits and quality improvement.
- Another tough reform requires insurance companies to publicly justify premium rate increases, holding insurers accountable to the small businesses they serve, which has led to a sharp decline in double-digit rate hikes. To date, these two protections alone have already saved small businesses and consumers more than \$2 billion.

2012 - The Affordable Care Act Reduces Administrative Costs and Burdens

- The law institutes a series of changes to cut costs and improve care by standardizing billing and requiring health plans to begin implementing rules for the secure, confidential, electronic exchange of health information.

2013 - Open Enrollment in the Marketplaces Begins

- On October 1st, individuals and small businesses can buy affordable benefit plans by enrolling in the new Health Insurance Marketplaces. For the first time, individuals and business owners are able to make side-by-side comparisons to find a plan that fits their budget and that's right for their families, businesses, and employees.
- By October 1st, employers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (generally, those firms that have at least one employee and at least \$500,000 in annual dollar volume of business), must provide notification to their current employees about the new Marketplaces, including eligibility for premium tax credits if they purchase coverage through the Marketplace. This notice must also be given to all new employees effective October 1, 2013.

2014 – Insurance Plans Bought on the Marketplaces Begin Coverage

- Individual and Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP) Marketplaces open in all 50 states and the District of Columbia on January 1. The tax credit for eligible small businesses participating in the SHOP Marketplace goes up to 50% (35% for tax-exempt employers). Individuals and the self-employed may qualify for premium tax credits and cost sharing subsidies as well.
- Effective January 1, self-employed individuals must have basic health insurance, qualify for an exemption, or be subject to an individual shared responsibility payment.

2015 – Employer Shared Responsibility

- Starting in 2015, employers with 100 or more full-time/full-time equivalent (FTE) employees must either offer affordable minimum essential coverage that provides minimum value to all full-time employees or be subject to a potential shared responsibility payment. In 2016 and beyond, the threshold is 50 full-time/FTE employees vs. 100.
- New information reporting by insurers, self-insuring employers, and other parties that provide health coverage takes effect in 2015. The law also provides for information reporting by employers subject to the employer shared responsibility provisions regarding the health coverage they offer to their full-time employees.

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